

18. The process of claim 17, wherein said accDA gene has a sequence consisting essentially of that of SEQ ID NO. 1.
19. The process of claim 17, wherein said accDA gene comprises polynucleotide sequences which correspond to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 within the region of degeneracy of the genetic code.
20. The process of claim 17, wherein said accDA gene comprises polynucleotide sequences which correspond to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, with neutral sense mutations.
21. The process of claim 17, wherein said bacteria is a Corynebacterium glutamicum.
22. The process of claim 17, wherein said bacteria further comprises at least one gene other than accDA which is also amplified.
23. The process of claim 17, wherein, in said bacteria, metabolic pathways which reduce the formation of the desired L-amino acid are at least partially switched off.
24. The process of claim 17, wherein said bacteria is transformed with a plasmid vector for expressing the accDA gene of Corynebacterium glutamicum.
25. The process of claim 24, wherein said vector is pZ1accAD.
26. The process of claim 17, wherein said L-amino acid is L-aspartic acid, L- asparagine, L-homoserine, L-threonine, L-isoleucine or L-methionine.
27. The process of claim 17, wherein said L-amino acid is L-Lysine.
28. The process of claim 17, comprising:
culturing coryneform bacteria in which the endogenous accBC gene is additionally amplified, under conditions suitable for the production of the accBC gene product.

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29. The process of claim 17, wherein an endogenous *dapA* gene coding for dihydrodipicolinate synthase is simultaneously overexpressed.
30. The process of claim 17, wherein an endogenous DNA fragment conferring S-(2-aminoethyl) cysteine resistance is simultaneously amplified.
31. A process for the production of L-amino acids comprising:
- a) culturing coryneform bacteria in which at least the endogenous *accDA* gene is amplified, under conditions suitable for the production of the *accDA* gene product;
 - b) accumulating the desired L-amino acid in the medium or in the cells of bacteria; and
 - c) isolating the L-amino acid(s); and wherein said bacteria produce said L-amino acid(s).
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